The Little Boy and his Dogs.

by Joet Chaudler Harris.

[Copyright 1886 by S. S.McClure.]

Uncle Remus's little patron seemed to be so much shocked at the burning of the woman in "How a Witch was Caught," that the old man plunged at once into a third come inter his min dat he had some Uncle Remus's little patron seemed to curious story about a little boy and his two dogs.

"One time," said Uncle Remus, scratching his head as if by that means to collect his scattered ideas, "dere wuz a 'oman livin' longside er de big road, en dish yer

his scattered ideas, "dere with a 'oman livin' longside or de big road, endish yer 'owan she had one little boy. Seem like ter medat he mus' a' bin des about yo' size. He mout a' bin a lectle broader in de shoulder en a lectle broader in de shoulder en a lectle broader in de shoulder en a lectle broader in de leg, yit, take 'im up one side en down de adder, he 'uz des 'bout yo' shape en size. He 'uz a mighty smart little boy, en his mammy sot lots by 'im. Seem like she aint never have no luck 'cepn'n long 'wid dat boy, kaze dey wiz one time w'en she had a little gal, en, bless yo son! 'some-body come 'long en tote de little gal off, en w'en dat happen de 'oman aint have no mo' little gal, en de little boy ain't have no mo' little sister. Dis make bofe un um mighty sorry, but look like de little boy wiz de sorriest, kase he show it de mostest.

"Some days he'd take a notion for ter go en hunt his little sister, en den he'd go

mostest.

"Some days he'd take a notion fer ter go en hunt his little sister, en den he'd go go down de big road en clam a big pine tree en git right spang in de top en look a'll ron' sar ter see ef he can't see his little sister some'rs in de woods. He couldn't never see'r, but he'd stay up dar in de tree en swing in de win' jen 'low ter his selt dat maybe he monght see 'er bimeby, ''One day, wiles he 'uz a settin' np dar, be see two mighty fine ladies come walk in' down de road. He clam down out 'n de tree, he did, en run en toi' his mammy. Den she up an ax:

"How is dey dress, honey?"

my. Den she up an ax:

"How is dey dress, honey?"

"Mighty fine, mataray, mighty fine, puffy-out petticoats en long green vails."

"How does dey look, honey?"

"Spick spank new, mamma."

"Dey am't none er our kin, is dey, honey?"

Dat dey ain't, mammy-deyer mighty

e ladies.'
'De fine helies, dey come on down de stiff. road, dey did, en stop by de 'oman's house, en beg 'er fer ter please gi' um some water. De little boy, he run en fotch um water. De little boy, he run en form and a gourd full, en dey put the gourd und der valls en drunk, en drunk des lik dey wuz mighty nigh perish fer water. De little boy watch um. Reckly he holler

" 'Mammy, w'en de water in dish yer pan tu'ns ter blood, den you run out en tu'n loose Minnyminny Morak en Foller-linsko, en den w'en you see dat ar willer-lim' a shaking, you run sick um on my

track.

"De 'oman, she up'n say she'd tu'n de dogs loose, en den de little boy stuck he han's in he pockets en went on down de road a wisserlin' des same ez enny yuther little boy, 'cep't dat he uz lots smarter. He went on down de road, he did, en de fine quality ladies, dey come on behine.

"De furder he went de faster he walk. Dis make de quality ladies walk fas', too, en twant so mighty long 'fore' de little boy year um makin' a mighty kuse fass, en we'n he tu'n 'roun', bless gracious en we'n he tu'n 'roun', bless gracious

boy year um makin' a mighty kuse fuss, en we'n he tu'n 'roun', bless gracious 'dey waz a p antin, kase dey wuz so tired en hot. De little boy 'low to hisse'f dat it mighty kuse how ladies kin pant same ez a wil' varment, but he say he speck dat de way de quality ladies does w'en dey gits hot en tired, en he make like he can't year was bean how and tor he nice en prefilie.

hot en tired, en he make like he can't year nm, kase he wani ter be nice en perlite.

'Atter wille, w'en de quality la lies think de little boy wa'nt looking at um he seed one in um drap down on 'er all fours an trot 'long des like a varment, an' 'twant long 'fo' de t'er one drapt down on eer all-fours. Den de little boy 'low:

"'Shoo! Ef dat de way quality ladies ses derse'f w'en dey git tired I reckon a little chap bout my size better be fixin' fer ter res' hisse'f.

"So he look 'roun', he did, en he tuck'n

fer ter res' hisse'l.

"So he look 'roun', he did, en he tuck'n
pick 'm out a great big pine tree by de
side er de road, en 'gun ter clam it. Den
w'en dey see dat one er de quality ladies

low:
"My gaodness! W'at in de worl! you
up ter now!" Little boy, he say, sezee:
"!I'm das a clamin! a tree fer ter res'
my bones." Ladjes dey 'iow!
""Why n't res' um on de groan!!" Lit-

'Hekaze I like ter git up whar it cool

en high."
"De quality ladies, dey tuck'n walk 'roun' en roun' de tree like dey wuz medjun it fer ter see how big it is. Bimely, after wile, dey say, sezee:
"'Little boy, little boy 'you better come down from dar en shoe us de way ter de forks er de roud." Een de little boy, he

'low'.
"Des keep right on ladies—you'll fin'
de forks er de road! you can't miss um.
I'm afeard fer ter come down, kase I
might fall en hurt some er you all." De

might fall en hurt some er you all. De ladies dey say, sezee:

"You better come down yer 'fo' we run en tell yo mammy how bad you is.' De little boy 'low:

"W'lies you 'er tellin' 'er please um tell 'er how skeered I is."

"Den de quality ladies got mighty mad. Dey walked 'roun' dat tree en fairly snorted. Dey pulled off der bonnets en der vails, en der dresses, en, lo en beholes 'de little boy soed dey wuz two great big pant'ers. Dey had great big eyes, en big sharp tushes, en great long talls, en dey look up at de little boy and growlen grin at him twel be come mighty nigh havin' a chill. Dey tried to clam de tree, but dey had done trim der claws so dey could gif an glove, en dey coulin't clam no more.'

"Den one un um sot down in de road en "Den one un um set down in de road en made a kuse mark in de san, en der great long tails turned ter axes, en no sooner is der tails tu'n to axes dan bey

'gun to cut de tree down. I am't dast ter tell you now sharp dem axes wuz, kase you wouldn't nigh b'heve me. One on tim stood on one side er de tree, en de the one stord on de turrer side, en dey whack at dat tree like dey wnz takin' a holiday. Dey whack out chips ez big as hat, en 'twant so mighty long 'fo' de tree

eggs in his pocket w'at he done brung wid im fer ter eat w'enever he git hongry. He tuck out one er de eggs en broke it en say: 'Piace, fill up' en, bless yo' soul' de place fill up sho' 'nuff, en de tree look des 'zactly like nobody a'int been a-cuttin'

he low:

"'Shake ma en oite ma. Drag ma roun' en roun' twel you drag um two mile. Sode dogs dey drag um roun' two mile. Den de little boy say, sezee:

"'Shake um en ta'r um. ¿Drag um 'roun' en 'roun' twel you drag um ten mile.' So dey drag um ten mile, en by de time dey got back, de pant'ers wuz cool en stiff.

stiff.

"Den de little boy clum down out ned tree, en sot down fer ter res hisself. Bimeby atter wile, he low ter hisself dat bein he had so mach fun, he bilieve he take his dogs en go way off in de woods fer ter see et he can't fir his little sister. He calls his dogs, he did, en went off in 'Mammy, mammy! Wa't you reckon 'rer lappin' de water.' De 'oman, she ler back: 'De 'oman, she 'Oe dogs, day went up en smelt 'roun'.

"Mammy, mammy! Wa't you reckon Dee et lappin' de waret." De 'oman, she holler back:

"Teckon dat's de way de quality folks does honey.

"Den de ladies beg fer some bread, en de little boy tuck um a pone. Dey en at like dey wuz mighty nigh famesh fer bread. Rimeby de little boy holler out en say:

"Mammy, mammy! Wa't you reckon Dey'er got long tusines. De 'oman, she holler back:

"Treckon all de quality folks is got am, honey.

"Den de ladies ax fer some water fer ter wash der han's, en de little boy house, en wien'h e got close up, he saw a bittle gal totin' wood en water. She wuz amighty purty little gal, kase she had a mikwnite skin, en great, long yaller der wash der han's, en de little boy benng um some. He watch um, en bimeby he holler out:

"Mammy, mammy! Wa't you reckon!" Der de ladies beg de 'oman fer ter please um let de little boy go en show um whar de big road forks. But de little boy don't wan't ter go. He holler out:

"Mammy, folks don't natter be showed whar de road forks, but de 'owan sho lot'.

"Treckon de quality folks does, honey.
"De little boy, he 'gun ter whimple en cryk kase he don't want ter go wid dadles, but de 'owan said he oughter be Shame er hisse fier ter be gwine on dat a way right to' de quality folks, en mo'n dat, he mought run up on his little siste en fetch 'er home.

"Now dish yer little boy had two mighty bad dogs. One un um waz name Minny minny Morak en de oder one waz name. Follerlinsko, en dew waz so bad dey hatter be tied in de yard day on night, 'eep w'en dey wusent a-huntin. So de little boy wan't skeered un um, kaze dey wusent a-huntin. So de little boy wan't skeered un um, kaze dey wusent a-huntin. So de little boy wan't skeered un um, kaze dey wusent a-huntin, 'so de little boy wan't skeered un um, kaze dey wusent a-huntin. So de little boy wan't skeered un um, kaze de very kase he don't skeered he was de don't hand the bid was de little gal dat waz retro, but de little boy wan't skeered un um, kaze de very kase he don't hand the little boy wan't skeered un um, kaze

comm back, so de little gal, she up'n fix supper, anyhow, an' de little boy, he tuck a scronge Cubs fus on one side an' den on te'r, en him en de little gal got much ez dey want. Arter supper de little boy tole de little gal dat he'd take en comb her ha'r des ter while away de time; but de little gal ha'r ain't bin comb fer so long, en it am got in such a tankle dat it make de po' creetur cry fer ter hear anybody takim' bout comm' un it. Den de little boy 'low he ain't gwine ter hurt 'er, en he tuck'n warm some water in a pan, en put it on 'er h'ar, en den he combed en curit it des ez nice ez you mos' ever see.

"W'en de one B'ar git home he wuz mighty tooken back w'en he seed he had comp'ny, en w'en he see um all settin' down like dey come den fer ter stay. But he uz mighty perlite, en he shuck han's all 'roun', en set down by de fier en dry his boots, en ax 'bout de craps, en 'low'd dat de wedder would be monstus line ef dey could get a little season er rain.

"Den he tuck'n make a creat' 'miration'

dey could get a little season er rain.
"Den he tuck'n make a great 'miration over de little gal's ha'r, en he ax de little boy how in de worl' kin he curl it en fix it so nice. De little 'un 'low it's easy so nice. De little 'un 'low it's easy enough. Den de ole Ba'r say he b'lieve he like ter git his hair cuilt up dat away, en

"Fill de big pot wid water."
"De ole B'ar filled de pot wid water.
Den de little boy say:
"Buil' a fler und' de pot en heat de water hot."

W'en de water got scaldin' hot, de lit-

tle boy say:

"'All ready now. Stick yo head in.

Hits de onliest way fer ter make you' ha'r

"Dende ole B'ar stuck he head in de water, en dat uz de las' er him, bless gracious! De scaidin' water curlt de h'ar twet it come off, en I speck dat whar dey git de dee 'bout puttin' b'ar grease on folk's har. De young b'ars dey ery like ever'thing w'en dey see how der daddy bin'treated, en dey want bite en scratch de little boy en his sister, but dem dogsdat Minnymiany Morack en dat Follerinsko-dey jes haid holf er dem ar b'ar's en dey wan't enough lef' un um fer ter feed a kitten."

"What did they do then!" asked the little boy, who had been listening to the story. The old man took off his spectacles and cleaned the glasses on his coattail. Den de ole B'ar stuck he head in de

tail.

"Well, sir," he went on, "de little boy tuck'n kyard his sister home, an' his mammy says she ain't never gwine ter set no sto' by folks wid fine cloze, kaze dey so 'ceitful; no, never, so long ez de Lord might spar'her. En den, atter dat, dey tuck'n live terge'er right straight along, en ef it hadu't but a bin fer de war, dey'd a bin a livin' dar now. Bekase war is a mighty dangerous business."

These are Solid Facts.

The best blood purifier and system regulafor ever placed within the reach of suffering humanity, truly is Electric Bitters. Inactivity of the Liver, Billionsness, Jaundice, Constipation, Weak Kidneys, or any disease of the uritary organs, or whoever requires an appetizer, tonic or mild stimulant, will always find Electric Bitters the best and only certain cura known. They act surely and quickly, every bottle guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. Sold at fifty cents a bot-

The resolutions reported in the Senate on Thursday, from the judiclary committee by Senator Estmunds, were as follows: Resolved, That the foregoing report of the munities on the judiciary be a reed to and

Hesolved, That the foregoing report of the empittee on the judiciary be nereed to and indepted.

Resolved, That the Senate hereby expresses its condemonation of the relinal of the attorney-sciencial under which very influence to senate the Senate copies of papers called for by its resolution of the Selh of January and set forth in the reports of the committee on the judiciary, as in violation of his official dity and subversive of the trindamental principles of the government and of a good administration thereof.

Resolved, That it is, under these circumstances, the duty of the Senate to refuse its advice and consent to proposed removals of officers, the documents and papers in reference to the supposed official or personal misconduct of whom are withheld by the executive or any head of a department when deemed necessary by the Senate and called for in considering the mater.

Resolved, That the provision of section 1754 of the revised statues declaring "That persons honorably discharged from the military or navial service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or such each incurred in the line of duty shall be referred for appointments to civil offices, povided they are found to possess the lossness capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such of the proper discharge of the duties of such of the proper discharge of the duties of such of the proper discharge of the duties of such of the proper discharge of the duties of such of the proper discharge of the duties of such of the proper discharge of the duties of such or the proper discharge of the duties of such or the proper discharge of the duties of such or the proper discharge of the duties of such or the proper discharge for the duties of such or the proper discharge for the duties of such or the proper discharge of the duties of such or the proper discharge for the duties of such or the proper discharge of the duties of such or the proper discharge of the duties of such or the proper discharge of the duties of such or the proper d

ament. All of which is respectfully submitted.

the Act of the 2d of March, 1807, regarding the tenure of certain civil offices, it has been the practice of the committee on the indiciary whenever a nomination has been made proposing the removal from office of one person and the appointment of another, to address a note to the head of the committee and in every aspect of a pull-

Then it continues? Sence the passage of consenting to the proposal soft of March 18-18, regarding as the Act of the soft of March 18-18, regarding the soft of March 18-18, regarding the provider of the committee or the provider of the committee or the best of the proposal proposal fit removal from offices of many persons and the appointment of an of the provider of the theory of the soft of the provider of the theory as the soft of the provider of the theory as the soft of the provider of the theory as the soft of the provider of the pr vice of the United States, and he cannot gard have authority to undertake to faithfully execute the laws, whether applied to his own special functions or those of the de-partments created by law, otherwise than tive,

own special functions or those of the departments created by law, otherwise than by causing, so far as he lawfully may and by lawful methods, the heads of departments and other officers of the United States to do the duties which the law and not his will has imputed to them. The important question then is whether it is within the constitutional competence of either House of Congress to have access to the official papers and documents in the various public offices of the United States created by laws enacted by themselves.

"The committee feels authorized to state, after a somewhat careful research, that there is scarcely in the history of this government until now any instance of a refusal by a head of a department, or even of the president himself, to communicate official facts and information, as distinguished from private and unofficial papers, motives, views, reasons and opinious to either House of Congress, when unconditionally demanded. Indeed, the early journais of the Senate show great numbers of instances of directions to the heads of departments—as of course—to furnish papers and reports upon all series of instances of surse—to furnish papers and reports upon all series of instances of course—to furnish papers and reports upon all series of instances of surse—to furnish papers and reports upon all series of the heads of departments—as of course—to furnish papers and reports upon all series of the care of the course of the co of departments—as of course—to furnish papers and reports upon all sorts of af-tairs, both legislative and executive.

"The instances of requests to the president and commands to heads of departments by each house of Congress, from those days until now, for papers and information on every conceivable subject of public affairs, are almost innumerable. "Inappears to have been thought by all the presidents now for about a subject to

"It appears to have been thought by all the presidents, now for almost a century, that they were under a constitutional duty and obligation to furnish to either. House the papers called for unless, as has happened in very rare instances, when the request was coupled with an appeal to the discretion of the president in respect of the danger of publicity to send the papers if, in his judgment, it should not be incompatible with the public welfare. Even in times of the highest party excitement and stress, as in 1826 and 1844, it did not seem to occur to the chief executive of the United States that it was possible that any official facts or information existing either in the

move the incumbent of the office, but has the table in only in expressed and stated pursuance of the statutes on the subject, suspended that officer, and that the same statutes expressly provide that such officer shall not be removed without the advice and consent of the Senate, and that, if that advice and consent be not given, the incumbent would unless his regular term of office should have previously expired at the close of this session of the Senate, he restored to the lawful right to exercise. at the close of this session of the Senate, be restored to the lawful right to exercise

its duties.
"The Senate, then, by this nomination is asked to advise and consent to the removal of the incumbent and to the appointment of the candidate proposed for his place. In excercising its duty in res his place. In excercising its duty in respect of these questions, it is plain that the conduct and the management of the incumbent is a matter absolutely essential to be known to the Sciate, in order that it may determine whether it can rightly advise his removal or rightly leave him to resume the functions of his office at the end of its session, as well as whether the candidate proposed has, in the excercise of the office under his resignation, so conducted himself as to show that he is competent and faithful.

petent and faithful.
"It appears from the table herewith submitted that out of about 1485 nominations sent to the Senate during the first thirty days of this session-that is from the GEORGE F. EDMINDS. GEORGE F. HOAR,
JOHN J. INGALLS. JAMES F. WILSON,
S. J. Mc MILLAN, WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
The report accompanying the resolutions presents the correspondence by
which George W. Duskin was suspended
to make a place for John D. Burnett,
Then it continues: "Since the passage of
the Act of the 2d of March, 1807, regarding

were the reasons or motives of the execu-tive, but whether the facts themselves as they took place would furnish it with sufficient reason for giving or withholding its advice and consent to the proposed

changes. The report proceeds then at some length to consider the bearing of the case upon the subject of civil service reform. It dethe subject of civil service reform. If de-clares that that reform came none to soon to check the mania for officeholding and the demoralization resulting therefrom. The civil service haw does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the unit party worker. In both these phases, is seen benefit to the public service. And the people who de-sire good government, having secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without protests. Nor are they unund-ful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good

only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge. And this they will insist upon. "In view of 648 suspensions we think that the common sense of justice and fair play that is so much prized, as we believe, by the people of the United States, would require that in some way this large body of the body days are convertible. men should have an opportunity to know the substance of their alleged missiones, in order that they may either admit their in order that they may either admit their guilt, or, denying it, explain their conduct or show that the accusations against them were selfish and wicked pretexts, set up for the more purpose of obtaining their suspension and ultimate dismissal from office in order that others less capable and worthy might at once receive the honors and emoluments of their places.

"Why should the facts as they may appear from the papers on file be suppressed! Is it because that being brought to light it would appear that malice and

to light it would appear that malice and misrepresentation and perjury are some what abundant or merely that faithful and what abundant or merely that faithful and competent and honorable officers have been suspended and are proposed to be removed under the advice and consent of the Senate, in order that places may be found for party men because they are party men, or are the special objects of party favor? How does it happen in this time of suggested reform and purer methods in government for the first time it is thought important that the historic and administrative facts relating to the official and personal conduct of officers of the United States should be withheld and that the aliministration of the government should proceed with a secrecy and mystery as great as in the days of the States that it was possible that any official facts or information existing either in the departments created by law or within his own possession could, save as before stated, be withheld from either of the Houses of Congress, although such facts or information sometimes involved very intricate and delicate matters of foreign and conduct of officers connected with the administration of affairs.

"The constitution of the United States was adopted in the light of the well known history that even ministers of the linglish frown we mad to lay before Parliament all papers when demanded, on pain of the instant dismissal of such ministers on refusal, through the effectual instrumentality of vote of a want of considence. The jurisdiction of the two Houses of Congress to legislate and the power or to advise to withhold advice consideration that the impenetrable veil remains, and as the committee is unable to suggest any of the subtotion of the riddle, it must leave it until this yell is lifted and that we never took coid."

cerning treaties and appointments necessarily involves the jurisdiction to edicially know every step and action of the officers of the law, and all the facts touching their conduct in the possession of any department or even in the possession of the partment or even in the possession of the president himself.

"The president has not undertaken to remove the incumbent of the office, but has not undertaken to report or resolutions accordingly lie on the table until a week from next Monday, when they will be taken up for netion when they will be taken up for netion

THE LAND OF CARIBOU AND TROUT. A Scheme in Which Lovers of Field

Sports will be Interested.

Mr. W. H. Parker, a former resident of Burlington, feeling that there were gentlemen enough fond of good fishing and hunting to warrant idm in his undertaking, has leased, from the Canadian government, for a period of years, a chain of takes over a hundred in number, situated about one hundred miles north of Montreal, in the very heart of the Canadian wilderness. These takes teem with speckled trout and have never been fished over by sportsmen, and, in fact, many of them have never been explored, and are not on the government maps. The sursounding forests contain caribou, bear, and the smaller wild animals, and the streams and lakes are the heme of many fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, otter, mink and marten. tlemen enough fond of good fishing and

mink and marten,
• Mr. Parker, who has hunted and dished · Mr. Parker, who has hanted and 'ished in this vicinity, more or less, for the past twenty years, proposes to form a club to be called "The Laurentian Fish and Game Club," limited with a capital stock of \$25,000, divided into 1900 shares of \$25 each. The club, when formed, will elect proper officers for its government. Mr. Parker has already lad out convenient roads and portages, secured the services of a number of good guides, built a substantial log house on the shores of Lac La Peche and has another nearly completed on the shores of lac Fou. These houses will be supplied with all necessary cooking nicesels and there will be suitable boats placed on all of the principal lakes. The main club house has not yet been The main club house has not

years. One tenth of all of the produce of the farm has to be given to the church each year for its support. They are a very pious, easily governed, people and seldom quarrel among themselves. All disputes which do arise, are settled by the decision of the priesi—no Burlington law-yers needed there. Churches are quite plenty and at short intervals, on the roads, symbols of the crucifix—a large cross, with hammer, spike and blacksmith's nail puller tacked on the face and in some cases surmonuted by a large rooster. The houses are built of logs and many of the barns are thatched with straw instead of shapeled. Outside of each louse is shingled. Outside of each house is a large oven made mostly from clay. In these the bread is baked. The wood is shingled. these the bread is baked. The wood is put into the oven and a strong fire kept until the walls are thoroughly heated. The fire is then drawn out and the bread put in, the heat of the walls baking it. The bread is baked in large pans the loaves weighing from six to eight pounds when baked. Butter is an unknown inxary, maple sugar, molasses and syring taking its place. Potatoes have to be birried in the ground to keep them from freezing—these pits are not opened until spring. Children are plenty, the families ranging in number from seven to nineteen.

A visitor to this country is well repaid by the study of the habits and conditions of the inhabitants. The scenery is most pic-

by the study of the habits and conditions of the inhabitants. The scenery is most picturesque and in the grands of the "Laurentian Club" there is hardly a valley among the numerons hills which does not contain a little lake, and as yet there is but one lake discovered on the lease, which does not contain tront in endless number. This is to be stocked the confing season.

By the terms of the lease the government as well as the club are obliged to keep guardians on the grounds at all times, to prevent poaching, and Mr. Parker expects soon to complete arrangements by which all trappers of for hearing animals will be forbidden the right to trap on the lands leased by the club. A couple of trappers now camped on one of

couple of trappers now camped on one of the lakes belonging to the club have trap-ped this season ninety odd beaver, cleven otter and numerous fur bearing animals such as mink and marker.

ECZEMA And Every Species of Itching and Burning Diseases Cured by Cuticura.

Cured by Cuticura.

ECEFMA, or Sait Rheum, with its againing E technic and humans, instantly released by a worm both with Curicura Soar, and a single application of Curicura the great Skin Curic. This repeated shally, with two or three doses of Curicura Riss deviver, the New Blood Puriller, to keep the Land cool, the nerspiration nore and interitating the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure become, Tetter, Ringworm, Psociasis, Lichen, Princips, Scald Hood, Dandruff, and every species of Technic, Soaly and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin, when the best physicians and all known remedes fail.

Will McDonald, 2512 Dearbon St., Chicage, gratefully acknowledges a cure of Eczema, or Sait Rhoum, on lead, neck, f. cc, arms and logs for seventeen years; not able to walk except on hands and kness for one year; not able to belp himself for eight years tried handrels of remedies; doctors promouned his case hopeless permanently cared by Curicria RESOLVEST those purifical internally, and Curicura and Curicura Scar the Freat skin cures externally.

Chas. Houghton, Esq., in wyer, 28 State St., Buston, reports a case of Kezema and rans observation for ten years, which encored the pattent's body and limbs, and to which all known methods of treatment had been applied without benefit, which was completely circle specify by the Curtecula Remedies, leaving a clean and healthy skin.

Mr. John Thiel, Wilkesbarre, Pa., writes "In we suffered from Sait Rheum for over circlet years, at times so bad that I could not attend to my business for weeks at a time. Three boxes of Civicina and four bottless Resolvesy have entirely cured me of this dreadful disease."

Mr. Isane Phelps. Ravenus. O. writes: "For the last year I have lad a spaces of irching, scale, and pumply humors on my face to which I have appead a great many methods of freatment without success, and which was speedily ambenturely cured by CUTPURA."

ing but the highest praise for the results ob-tained from your Cyriccha agreements of which I have sout most than of all others of the kind. MONRO ROSS, M. D. 2500 N. Brond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all draggists. Price: Cuttoria, 50 cts.; Resolvant, \$1.00; Soap, 25cts. Propared by the Poi tan Day - AND CHEMICAL Co., Booton, Mass. Scall for Pamphiet.

BEAUTIFY the Complexion and Skin by Using the Cuttoria Soap.

CATARR

every from of Canapah, \$1. Ask for



Head colds, Watery Discharges from the Nose and Fres, Ringing Noises in the Hoad Nervous Headache and Fever instantly relieved. Choking muons discharged and healed togethe westerned, and healed taste, and hearing restored, and ravages

checaed.

Couch, Brunchitis, Droppings into the Throat, Panis in the Chest, Dyspepsia, Wasting of Strength and Flesh, Loss of Sicep, etc., cured

ote, cured.

One bottle Badical Cure, one how Catharrhal Solvent and one Dr. Santord's Inhaler, in one package, of all druggists, for \$1. Ask for Santond's Rabical Cuall, a pure distillation of Wireh-Hazel, Am. Pine, Ca. Fir. Marigold, Clover Blossoms, etc.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston,

"KIDNEYS PAINS" and that weary sensation ever present with those of paintul kidneys, weak backs overworked or worn out by standing, walking, or the sewing machine, cuired by Cittleia Anti-Pain Plast R. a new orlemnt elegant, and speedy antidore to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 5c; the for \$1.00. Mailed free. Porten Duug and Chemical Co., Boston

CONSTIPATION

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action, the retention of decayed and effete matter, with its poisenous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, fistula, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case

of Constipation, "Was troubled for a year with torpid liver and indigestion, and after 'rying everything imaginable, used SURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. The irst bottle revived me and the second ared me entirely."-J.S. Williamson.

Manhood Restored





They are perfectly safe to take, being sunsix voograms and prepared with the greatest care from the best drops. They relieve the sufferer at once by carrying off all impurities through the bowds. All druppists, 45c. a Rox.

E FERRETT, Agt., 372 Pearl st., N. Y